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### *CIA Chief's Stock Trades Were Heavy During 1982*

WASHINGTON (AP)—The director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William J. Casey, bought and sold several million dollars of securities in 1982, according to his financial disclosure form released yesterday.

Mr. Casey bought stock valued at \$1.9 million to \$4.5 million, according to the report, and sold stock with a value of at least \$1 million and possibly more than \$2.1 million. The form indicated that the CIA director apparently financed some purchases by selling Treasury bills.

Exact amounts for his investments were impossible to determine because government disclosure forms list values within broad ranges.

Unlike his two CIA predecessors and other top Reagan administration officials, Mr. Casey didn't put his extensive stock portfolio into a blind trust or sell any stock as a condition of employment.

Following release of last year's disclosure form, which showed Mr. Casey selling more than \$600,000 in oil stocks as a glut developed in world markets, the CIA established a "screening arrangement." The arrangement permits Mr. Casey to continue buying and selling stock but requires that Deputy CIA Director John McMahon and other senior CIA officials regularly review Mr. Casey's stock transactions for possible conflicts of interest.

The report shows that Mr. Casey dropped most of his remaining holdings in the oil industry last year. Many of his purchases were in computer, electronic and drug-manufacturing concerns, restaurant and hotel chains and airlines.

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# KGB Defector Wages War Against Soviet System

By Alison Muscatine and Caryle Murphy  
*Washington Post Staff Writers*

On an overcast October day in Tokyo in 1979, a broad-shouldered Russian and a gray-haired American boarded a Pan Am flight to Los Angeles while Japanese police stood guard. As they flew across the Pacific, the two new-found friends drank rounds of champagne in the first class section. What they celebrated received little notice in the western press, but was of great importance in Moscow and Washington.

The Soviet passenger was Stanislav A. Levchenko, a major in the Soviet secret police, the KGB, who had been working as a spy under the cover of a Soviet journalist in Tokyo. Hours before the flight he became one of the few known KGB operatives ever to defect to the United States. His American companion was an intelligence officer escorting him to this country.

Levchenko brought with him a wealth of knowledge about the KGB's activities in Japan. Testifying before a House committee last year, CIA deputy director John McMahon said the information he provided "was so damaging to the Soviet cause that it would be inconceivable that he might be under Soviet KGB control."

For the past 3½ years, Levchenko, sentenced to death by a Soviet court in August 1981, has lived a secretive life in the United States, making only a few public appearances and frequently using an assumed name.

Now he is beginning to break his silence. In two lengthy interviews with The Washington Post, his first contacts with an American newspaper, Levchenko, 41, described how a model Soviet citizen with a promising career in the KGB first became a "hidden dissident" and then embraced a country he had been taught to hate.

He spoke in colloquial but accented English, and chain-smoked throughout the interviews. With a pear-shaped, mustachioed face, he revealed a disarming sense of humor and deftness at answering questions. But other times he resisted giving information about apparently innocuous details of his life here.

While charming and likable, Levchenko can also be intensely serious. He calls himself a "fight-

er," never failing to remind people that he is "straight," "honest," and "moral." An independent man with deep convictions and an obsession with detail and choice of words, Levchenko has avoided the press, partly out of fears that his "message to the free world" would be trivialized or misstated.

Since arriving in this country, Levchenko says he has tried to become "just another ordinary guy in the street." He says he spends a lot of time in northern California and regularly attends services in a Russian Orthodox church in the Napa Valley. He hopes to become a university professor.

But as part of a quixotic "declaration of war" against the Soviet government, he has surfaced under his real name to lecture to government, military, and academic audiences about the KGB and the Soviet Union.

Revelations about Levchenko's work in Japan in a new book on the KGB by Readers Digest editor John Barron have shaken the Japanese government, which says his information is "highly credible in its entirety."

Part of the motivation for this self-styled war is what he calls the "barbaric" persecution of his wife, Natalia, an architect, and his 18-year-old son, Alexander, whom he left behind in Tokyo. They returned to Moscow and have been refused permission to join him here. Levchenko said he learned through "private channels" that his son was expelled from school, the family car and bank accounts were seized and his wife was beaten up by "thugs" six months ago.

For the ex-KGB officer who spent nearly a decade in classic undercover work, some espionage habits die hard. He insisted that his first interview with The Post be conducted in a motel that he would name only two hours in advance. In restaurants he still prefers to sit so he can see the entrance; eats his meals quickly, and just to be safe, sometimes "cleans" his tracks when returning from public appearances.

—Although he says he is not afraid of being

# CIA and Diplomats Are Grilled on 'Secret War'

By Patrick E. Tyler  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The House Foreign Affairs Committee spent more than five hours behind closed doors yesterday questioning CIA and State Department officials on the efficacy of large-scale covert operations in Nicaragua.

But the committee did not vote on a measure that would end the "secret war" within 90 days.

The legislation, approved by the Democratic majority of the House Intelligence Committee last week, would replace covert support for guerrillas fighting the leftist government of Nicaragua with "overt" assistance to neighboring countries to stop arms traffic to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. The overt assistance, \$80 million over the next 18 months, would have to be authorized by the Foreign Affairs panel.

The bill was sponsored by Reps. Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.), Intelligence Committee chairman, and Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.), Foreign Affairs chairman. Several members of the Foreign Affairs Committee said the vote had been postponed until Tuesday.

Also, House Majority Leader James C. Wright Jr. (D-Tex.), an ex-officio member of the intelligence panel, said a planned secret session of the full House before it votes on the bill would not be held until after the Memorial Day recess.

Wright told reporters that many members of the committee are seeking "some commonality" to prevent the issue from becoming "a bone of partisan contention."

He would not say whether there is any move toward accommodation with the Republican-controlled Senate Intelligence Committee, which voted last Friday to continue the covert aid only until Sept. 30 unless President Reagan comes up with a new justification for the CIA operation.

The House Foreign Affairs panel conducted a question-and-answer session with administration witnesses, including Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam, Deputy CIA Director John McMahon and Powell A. Moore, assistant secretary of state for congressional relations.

In what several members described as forceful testimony, Wright conveyed his view that the leftist Sandinista regime in Nicaragua had betrayed the promises of its revolution, but that U.S. support for covert operations against it is hurting American credibility in the region and the world. At the same time, he strongly urged continued support for the government of El Salvador in its fight against Nicaraguan-aided insurgents.

"I think the Boland-Zablocki bill, by providing money for arms interdiction of supplies through help extended to other countries in the region, but not in a covert way, ... would make it clear that people want to stop the flow of arms to Salvador," said committee member Stephen J. Solarz (D-N.Y.), "but not in the manner pursued by President Reagan, which doesn't appear to be very effective."

Rep. Robert G. Torricelli (D-N.J.) said administration witnesses emphasized the bill's impact on the estimated 7,000-man U.S.-backed guerrilla force now operating in Nicaragua.

"The moderate element of the committee appears willing to compromise," he said. "I'm disappointed, ... because American laws are being violated and a sovereign nation is being invaded and those are two actions that defy compromise."

Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously yesterday to require more frequent and detailed reports by the Reagan administration on El Salvador's progress toward halting "terrorist activities by so-called political extremist 'death squads' operating in that country. The amendment, calling for reports every six months, was offered by Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio).